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(5) The falls of the Tallulah River, while initially due to the capture by a stream at a much lower level, exist to-day, not because of the recency of the capture, but because of the presence of a hard rock barrier crossed by the Tallulah River, but not yet worn down by it.

(6) The similar falls which must have existed on the Chattooga and larger tributaries have been obliterated by those streams, not because they were captured first, but because the great lapse of time since the capture was ample for them more nearly to grade their courses in the less resistant rock over which they run.

The evidence upon which these conclusions are based consists, in part, of the entrenchment of the Tugaloo, Tallulah, and Chattooga Rivers, the higher and more open valleys of the tributaries to the Chattahoochee, the hanging valleys bordering the three first-named streams and their larger tributaries, the difference in hardness of rocks in the Tallulah gorge as compared with the other valleys, and the presence of old river gravels across the divide between the Savannah and Chattahoochee systems at this point.

GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

AFRICA.

MAJOR POWELL COTTON'S EXPEDITION.—Reuter's Agency received news (May 25) from Major Powell Cotton's Expedition, which left England eighteen months ago on a journey from the Nile to the Zambezi. At the end of March the explorer and his wife were at Makala, Congo Free State, in the heart of the Ituri rubber district and one of the chief haunts of the okapi, where the expedition proposed to remain for a month or so in a final endeavour to secure specimens. The progress of the expedition has created much interest among the pygmy and other forest tribes, Mrs. Powell Cotton being the first European woman to penetrate the Ituri basin, and the camp has been thronged daily with natives curious to see the "white woman with the long hair." The explorers were in good health and were receiving every assistance from the authorities.

ASCENTS IN THE RUWENZORI RANGE.—The BULLETIN reported in the June number (p. 368) that three gentlemen had reached one of the peaks of the range. Information has since come almost simultaneously to London that the Duke of the Abruzzi has begun his ascent, and also that in April last Messrs. R. B. Woosnam, D. Carruthers, and A. F. R. Wollaston, three members of the zoological expedition sent to Africa under the auspices of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, made two ascents in the Ruwenzori Range. On April 1, according to *Nature* (No. 1910, p. 132), they ascended Duwoni, the peak rising to the northeast of the Mubuku Glacier. This peak has two tops of apparently equal altitude; the southern top, which was reached, was found to be 15,893

feet. On April 3, they ascended Kiyanja, the peak at the western end of the Mubuku group of peaks. The altitude was found to be 16,379 feet. The altitudes were taken by aneroid and by the boiling-point thermometer. Both these peaks have been thought by different explorers to be the highest points in Ruwenzori, but from the summit of Kiyanja a still higher peak with two tops was seen in a northwesterly direction. The weather at this season of the year is very unfavourable, the mountains being almost constantly buried in clouds, with frequent snowstorms, which prevented the party from making further explorations.*

PROGRESS OF THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILROAD.—On June 11, the British South Africa Company in London received a message that this railroad had reached the Broken Hill mines on that day. The Broken Hill mines consist of two low hills which are practically a solid mass of copper ore. The British South Africa Company has a large force of European miners there. One of the hills is being cut away by terracing and a tunnel has been cut through the other hill. The ore which the miners have accumulated may now be carried away for reduction. The railroad has been extended 2,016 miles north from Cape Town, and its completion to Broken Hill forms a further step towards the fulfillment of Mr. Rhodes's great scheme. Progress has been remarkable since the tracks crossed the Zambezi. The mileage completed north of the river is 374, and construction has been carried forward at the rate of nearly a mile a day. From 3,000 to 5,000 natives were constantly employed under the supervision of about 350 whites. Seven bridges were built of over 50-foot span, and the bridge across the Kafue River is 1,200 feet long. It is expected to extend a branch road into Katanga, the southeastern province of the Congo Free State, where the greatest gold and copper region of Central Africa is said to exist. This region has been explored by mining experts; but scarcely any development work has been done, owing to lack of communication with the rest of the world.

AMERICA.

DR. BAUER'S NEW POSITION.—The Carnegie Institution recently offered to Dr. L. A. Bauer the post of permanent Director of its Department of Terrestrial Magnetism. He has accepted the offer, and will hereafter devote his entire time to the Carnegie Institution work. For the past seven years he has been in charge of the magnetic survey and observatory work of the United States under the auspices of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. He organized and trained a corps of observers, established five magnetic observatories, and began the magnetic work of the Coast Survey vessels. Under his direction the general magnetic survey of the United States has been practically completed, the three magnetic elements having been observed at about 2,500 stations distributed over the United States and outlying territories. Various publications relating to this work have been issued.

The Carnegie Institution work, however, is developing into a general magnetic survey of the globe. The annual grants to the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism are sufficient to keep continuously in progress an oceanic magnetic survey in addition to the sending of expeditions to land areas where no magnetic surveys have as yet been made and also to carry out various auxiliary investiga-

* A telegram of July 5 from Rome announced that the Duke of the Abruzzi reached the summit of Mount Ruwenzori on the 18th of June.

tions. It is believed that this magnetic survey of the globe will be completed within the next fifteen or twenty years.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF ALASKA.—Mr. Alfred H. Brooks of the U. S. Geological Survey writes in the *Popular Science Monthly* (Jan., 1906) that of the total area of Alaska, 620,000 square miles, just about one-half, or 310,000, is still unmapped and practically unexplored. The explorations of the U. S. Geological Survey have covered about 80,000 square miles; the geological and topographical reconnaissance surveys, 60,000; shore-line surveyed by Coast Survey and some geological surveys by the Geological Survey, 120,000; and explorations by other departments of the Government, 50,000. All but two of the larger rivers have been surveyed, and contour maps have been made of over 150,000 square miles. All of the larger geographical features have been outlined by the network of explorations which have been extended over the entire Territory. There are no mountain ranges yet to be discovered, though several are still imperfectly known. Every mining district in Alaska has been reported upon, and inquiries in regard to the mineral resources of any part of Alaska are answered with a printed report issued by the Geological Survey containing the latest and most authentic information. Much still remains to be done, for over half the Territory has not yet been covered by even reconnaissance surveys.

WORK ON THE TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.—Mr. John Hicks, U. S. Minister to Chile, has written to the Department of State that the section of this railway from Salto del Soldado to Juncal has been opened to traffic. This is the railway over the Andes to connect the cities of Buenos Aires and Valparaiso, and will be the first road south of the Isthmus of Panama to join the two oceans. It is being constructed jointly by the Republics of Chile and Argentina. The portion of the line still uncompleted is only about ten miles in length; but it includes a long tunnel through the summit of the Andes, and it is estimated that it will take at least three years to complete it. Travel on this road began as early as 1888, when the two ends of the railway were 75 miles apart. From the Argentine end to Buenos Aires the track is in good condition, and the journey is made in twenty-four hours. As yet, however, transit across the mountains is only possible in the summer season on account of the snow, which accumulates during the winter months in immense quantities and frequently descends to the lower levels in the form of avalanches. It is said that the ordinary snowshed of the Rocky Mountains will be worthless here, and the construction of tunnels or other means of protection strong enough to safeguard the track so that trains may run in winter is an engineering problem not yet satisfactorily solved.

THE CENSUS OF THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES.—The City Government of Buenos Aires has issued a large octavo volume, of 557 pages, in French, under the title "Recensement Général de la Ville de Buénos-Ayres," giving the results of the census of 1904, with discussions of every phase of the work of the municipal administration and of the city's social condition, commerce, and industries. Buenos Aires has long been notable for the excellence of its statistical compilations, its *Monthly Bulletin* giving all the statistics for each month. The population on Sept. 18, 1904, was 950,891, having increased 287,037 in nine years and four months. According to recent figures, the population of the capital on Dec. 31, 1905, was 1,025,653—an increase of 74,762 in less than fourteen months, showing that the population is still rapidly growing.

In territorial extent the city surpasses Berlin and Paris, but is exceeded by London and Vienna, the latter being now the largest city in area on the European mainland, though its density of population is less than in many of the larger cities. There are in Buenos Aires 51 inhabitants to the hectare (2.47 acres), while Paris has 340, London 145, New York 202, Berlin 285, Vienna 89, Brussels 204, and St. Petersburg 135 inhabitants to the hectare. Over one-third of the residents of Buenos Aires, or 320,589 persons, were born in the city. Many of the inhabitants, since 1895, have moved out of the more crowded districts into the peripheral territory, to which electric tram cars afford cheap transportation, while cheap lands, low rents, and purer air are attractive inducements. There were 17,985 commercial houses containing merchandise and fixtures worth 520,706,300 pesos (a peso=95.5c.) and giving employment to 79,547 persons, of whom 64,154 were men and 15,393 women. It is an interesting fact that persons of foreign birth form a large majority of the employés, foreigners numbering 49,951 and Argentines 29,496. The book is illustrated with a map of the city and a considerable number of photographs, including a fine panoramic view of Buenos Aires as seen from above the new docks on the river front.

SAVAGE TRIBES OF THE AMAZONIAN REGION OF PERU.—Mr. von Hassel claims to base his knowledge on ten years of intercourse in the forests of the Marañon and Amazon. He gives a profusion of names which he calls tribal, and makes some remarks on customs and languages.—(*Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima*. Año XV, Vol. XVII, first quarter, 1905.)

ASIA.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S JOURNEY THROUGH PERSIA.—The BULLETIN (May, 1906, p. 311) announced the arrival of Dr. Sven Hedin in Seistan after a very fruitful journey, in the course of which he crossed the Dasht-i-Kavir, the great salt desert, three times. Letters have since reached England from which the London Times (No. 15,334, weekly edition) prints more details of the explorer's experiences. When he left Sweden in October last to travel to India, *via* Turkish Armenia, Persia, Seistan, and Baluchistan, he intended to make only a hurried journey through those countries, as his main field of work lay on the other side of the Himalayas. He found the opportunities for exploration between Teheran and Seistan so tempting, however, that he was nearly four months instead of two months on the road, and worked harder than ever before in the field.

From Veramin, a little southeast of Teheran, he went to Siah Kuh or Black Mountain and Kuh-i-Nakshir, where he found the western edge of the Dasht-i-Kavir as sharply drawn as any shore-line. He describes the desert as like the bottom of a big inland lake, full of salt mud and presenting an absolutely level surface. After turning aside to visit the Haus-i-Sultan lake, the explorer travelled in a generally southeast direction to Yandak, on the southern border of the Dasht-i-Kavir. Here he left his main caravan, and, taking two men and four camels, marched north across the desert to Turut, afterwards crossing south again to Khur. Rain fell, and the camels could go only slowly through the salt mud, so that Dr. Hedin made most of the journey on foot.

He says he has been able to construct a very good map of the Dasht-i-Kavir, of which the mapping thus far has been quite inadequate. From Khur he con-

tinued his journey eastward to Tubbas, one of the most charming oases he ever saw, with veritable forests of palm trees. Thence he passed southeast to Naiband, an even more delightful spot than Tubbas, turning aside *en route* for a couple of days' excursion into the Bahabad desert, which was marked on the maps as unexplored. From Naiband he proceeded to Neh, and thence to Nasretabad in Seistan.

He says that the explorer may still find plenty of work in eastern Persia. He carefully mapped the country along his route, and was able to make several corrections in earlier maps. His map work occupies 162 sheets, and in addition he made a panoramic sketch of the surrounding mountains at every camp from which mountains were visible, or at fifty out of sixty-eight halting-places. Most of these panoramic views are eight feet in length, and some of them are coloured. In addition, he made more than 100 sketches of typical Persian figures and secured between 400 and 500 photographs. Specimens of rocks were collected to the number of 200, and at two places fossils and molluscs were found. As usual with Dr. Hedin, written observations form the main part of his results, and on this journey he compiled 1,200 pages of manuscript notes. The plague was raging in Seistan when he arrived there in the early part of April. Writing on April 14, Dr. Hedin announced his intention of leaving Nasretabad two days later for Nushki, whence he proposed to make his way across India to Simla.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA.—A Committee was appointed in 1904 to examine the methods and workings of the Survey of India Department with special reference to the revision and reproduction of the topographical maps of the country. The report of the Committee has been issued in two volumes as "Report of the Indian Survey Committee, Parts I and II, 1904-1905," illustrated by a considerable number of maps. It goes into the history, methods, and cost of the survey, the state of the maps in each province, and the measures required to bring them up to date.

The gist of the Committee's recommendation is that the Department be strengthened in all that pertains to the topographic or military mapping of India and that the Topographical Survey be hereafter separated from the Cadastral or revenue survey, which shall in future be undertaken by the local civil administrations under supervision from the central Department.

Everything will be secondary in importance to the paramount necessity for maintaining a complete and thoroughly up-to-date one-inch map of all India and of all the frontier within the Indian political sphere of influence. With regard to map reproduction, the Committee recommends the partial engraving of maps and the introduction of heliozincography to replace the crude processes of photozincography. In accordance with the recommendation of the International Geographical Congress for the preparation of maps on the scale of 1:1,000,000, the Indian Survey has thus far issued a few sheets on this scale, and the Committee believes that its continuance may be sanctioned for the whole interior of India.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN INDIAN BORDERLANDS.—The Government press at Peshawar has issued a quarto volume of 56 pp. with 12 photographic plates containing Dr. Stein's report on his "Archæological Survey Work in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan." The report gives fresh evidence of Dr. Stein's indefatigable industry and of the wide range of his erudition. He has been examining the ancient sites and traditional remains on the North-West

Frontier of India, and has apparently left nothing unvisited that might contribute to the interest of Indian archæology. One question which was thought to be settled he leaves involved in doubt. The situation of the celebrated rock fastness of Aornos, the capture of which figures so prominently in all classical accounts of Alexander the Great's campaign on the Indian frontier, was supposed to have been determined by the researches of the late Col. Abbot, who decided that it must have occupied the heights of Mahaban. Dr. Stein proves, however, that there is nothing in common between Mahaban and the rock described by Arrian, and no trace can be found on top of the mountain of the plateau described by the classical historians.

Besides disposing of Mahaban, Dr. Stein has rendered valuable service by identifying the site of Buddha's "body offering," or the holy spot where he offered his body to feed a starving tigress—a site which for ages was one of the most sacred bournes of Buddhist pilgrimage. Applying his gift of topographical analysis and his remarkable knowledge of legendary lore and oriental scholarship to his observations, Dr. Stein has no hesitation in assigning the site of that ancient gathering-place of the faithful to the hill of Banj, south of Mahaban. He found here ruins that coincide closely with the detailed description of the sacred "temple of the collected bones" and its surroundings.

TIME ZONES IN CHINA.—The Imperial Maritime Customs of China, some time ago, called attention to the advantage of time zones, which had already been introduced in Japan and the Philippine Islands. In accordance with the suggestion, China proper was divided into two zones, the western of which is called the seven and the eastern the eight hour zone east of Greenwich. The eight-hour zone comprises all the provinces between $112^{\circ} 30'$ and $127^{\circ} 30'$ E. Long. The seven-hour zone includes all the provinces of China proper west of $112^{\circ} 30'$ E. Long. The eight-hour zone thus includes all the treaty ports along the coasts from Newchwang in the northeast to Swatow in the south and the river ports as far west as the great Yangtse port Hankow.

A difficulty arose with the time zone at the treaty ports of Canton and Samshui because they are in close relations with Hongkong and Macao, where local time was still in use. The Imperial Maritime Customs, therefore, communicated with the colonial authorities, and both colonies consented to be included in the time zone. For convenience it was also decided to include the treaty ports of Hoihao and Pakhoi in the eight-hour zone, though both are west of the zonal dividing line. The clocks of Hongkong were put ahead 23 minutes and 8 seconds.

Most of the people do not yet realize the advantages of the time-zone system, but it is expected that they will soon learn to appreciate the ease with which they may reckon the time in every other place; and there is no doubt that the importance of this reform will increase with the development of railroads and the ultimate connection of the Chinese lines with the railroad net of Siberia and Europe.—(Condensed from *Mitt. der K. K. Geog. Gesell. in Wien*, Vol. 49, Nos. 3 and 4.)

EUROPE.

THE BERNESE OBERLAND.—The May number of the *Deutsche Alpenzeitung* is entirely given to description of the various parts of the Bernese Oberland illustrated by half-tone photographs and coloured plates that are a conspicuous feature of this periodical. One of the photographs is a splendid view of the northwest

front of the Wetterhorn with the valley and village of Grindelwald in the foreground; another view shows the remarkably serrated surface of the upper part of the Grindelwald glacier with the bordering flank of the Schreckhorn. The coloured views include the Finsteraarhorn and the Oeschinensee, which, in its setting of mountains, is one of the finest of the smaller Alpine lakes. The Jungfrau narrow-gauge railroad is now half built, and was utilized through the season last year (four months) by 73,333 passengers.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE STUDY OF THE POLAR REGIONS.—This Congress will be held at Brussels in September, 1906. The meetings will take place Sept. 7, 8, 10 and 11, at 10.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. each day.

Government delegates, delegates of Academies, Institutes and learned Societies and persons who have been upon the staff of a scientific expedition to the polar regions will be enrolled as *Acting Members*, without payment of any fee. All others pay a subscription of 20 francs and will be admitted as *Honorary Members*.

A lady's ticket is placed at the disposal of each member.

A circular of information will shortly be sent.

Those Members and ladies provided with tickets, who put their names on a special list, will take the train at 8.21 A.M. on the 12th of September for Paris, and on the 14th Sept. at 9.20 A.M. for Marseilles, where, on Saturday the 15th, they will take part in the Closing Reception of the Alliance Française and Geographical Societies and visit the Colonial Exhibition.

The French authorities have intimated their intention of offering a complimentary excursion in the Mediterranean.

Applications for membership to be addressed to M. Lecoite, Observatoire royal de Belgique, à Uccle, Belgium.

THE NEW PORT IN WALES.—A new port will be opened in August at Fishguard, on the Pembrokeshire coast of Wales, overlooking St. George's Channel. At a spot where the sea, a few years ago, washed against the sides of the hills, a deep-water port has been created by blasting out the rock to a depth of 150 feet and using the débris to build a long breakwater. The Great Western Railway Company has completed a railway station, galler'ies along the sea wall to facilitate the landing of cattle, and six miles of railroad tracks and sidings. The natural protection afforded to the harbour by the hills on three sides of the fine bay is completed by the breakwater, which will have a length of 2,500 feet. The water area of the harbour thus perfectly protected is 500 acres. Travellers by this new route to South Ireland will be able to leave London after breakfast and reach the Lakes of Killarney the same evening. The London *Times* (weekly, June 1) says it is believed that Atlantic liners bound for Liverpool or Glasgow will find it to their advantage to call at Fishguard, and thus save time, especially with regard to mails and passengers.

POLAR.

THE EAST GREENLAND EXPEDITION.—The Danish Government and private citizens have raised about \$70,000 to fit out the proposed expedition under the leadership of Mr. L. Mylius Erichsen to East Greenland. The party sailed from Copenhagen June 29 and will make its way as far north as possible along the east coast of Greenland. The purpose is chiefly to map the unexplored part of the east coast and to look for anthropological remains. The leader expects to winter on the coast, and, from the most northern point of Greenland, he will attempt,

in the spring of 1907, to reach the Pole. In his opinion the highest point of Greenland is the most favourable place from which to make this attempt. His northern sledge expedition will return in time to winter on the ship during the second year. In March, 1908, Mylius Erichsen, accompanied by one of his staff and two Greenlanders, hopes to traverse the inland ice across the broadest portion of the island. He thinks he may make this journey in about two and a half months, travelling partly by motor car, partly by dog sledge, and partly on ski.

THE PEARY EXPEDITION.—Many who are interested in Peary's enterprise are already beginning to ask when news may be expected from him. Under the most favourable circumstances, news cannot be expected earlier than September. If he is successful in reaching the Pole, and all circumstances are as favourable as might be conceived—which is not probable—a cable dispatch from him at the telegraph station in South Labrador may announce in September his good fortune and his return to civilization. If no news from him is received next fall it will be pretty good evidence that he requires another year at least to complete his work. If he does not come home this year it is not improbable that we may still have news from him. If, as is hoped, he succeeded in reaching his proposed headquarters on the shore of the Arctic Ocean, it may be that he started a small party of Eskimos south last spring giving news of the winter experiences of the expedition. If such dispatches were sent south they would be held at Cape York for the arrival of the Dundee whalers, and would reach America by cable from Dundee in November next. In this case Mr. Peary's friends and the geographical world will have information of his winter in north Grant Land. Unless he was able to carry out his sledging programme last spring we are not likely to hear of his final results for a year to come.

MR. A. H. HARRISON'S EXPEDITION.—Mr. Harrison, who started for the Mackenzie delta last year for the purpose of exploring the western part of the Parry Archipelago and looking for land in unknown Polar waters, writes to the *Geographical Journal* (June, 1906) that he left Athabasca Landing on July 22, 1905, in a boat built to transport his supplies and reached the Arctic Red River on Oct. 4th, where he was stopped by ice. During the winter he made a short-route survey, with perambulator, prismatic compass, and sextant, of the winter trail from Red River to the Peel, down the latter from Fort McPherson to its mouth, and up the Mackenzie to the Red River again. Observations for latitude and variation were made on this journey as well as during his descent of the Mackenzie. The winter was early, the snow exceptionally deep, and temperatures of -68° Fahr. occurred. To avoid losing a year, he left his goods behind and went on to Herschel Island in February, finding Lieutenant Hansen and the members of the *Gjøa* excepting Captain Amundsen, who had gone to Eagle City. Mr. Harrison hoped to make his way in April to Baillie Island and thence to Banks Land, where he proposes spending next winter.

VARIOUS.

GEOGRAPHY IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.—In addition to the courses in physical and regional geography in Teachers College, Columbia University, under charge of Professor Dodge, a lectureship in Historical and Political Geography has been established in the University, and Prof. E. L. Stevenson of Rutgers College has been appointed to the position. While still continuing his work at Rutgers,

Prof. Stevenson will carry on two courses at Columbia: a course for undergraduates in political geography, in which the influence of geographical environment upon the history of people and States will be emphasized, and a course for graduate students on the expansion of geographical knowledge—a subject that will include both the growth of geographical conceptions and the development of cartography. Prof. Stevenson's lectures will be begun in October.

COMMERCIAL STUDIES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.—The Society has received from the University of Wisconsin *Bulletin* 126, which gives the course in commerce for the coming academic year. These studies include a number of topics of geographical importance, such as transportation, the consular service, commercial geography, and physical geography and physiography. The course was opened to students at the beginning of the academic year 1900-1901. The attendance, liberal from the beginning, has steadily increased and the number of students in the past year was 225.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA BIOLOGICAL STATION.—A *Bulletin* of the University announces the eighth session of its Biological Station at Flathead Lake from July 11 to Aug. 16. This Station has become well known to American naturalists, and fifteen States have been represented in the early sessions. It is near the shore of Montana's large inland lake, which spreads over 300 square miles; the rapids of Swan River are at the door, and snow-capped peaks are near at hand. The Station will give courses in zoology, botany, photography, nature study, physiography, and special research. Eastern students who desire further information may address Morton J. Elrod, Director, Missoula, Montana.

Dr. Henry E. Crampton, Professor of Zoology in Barnard College, Columbia University, has returned from a scientific expedition of three months to the island of Tahiti in the Society group. He went for the American Museum of Natural History to study various species of mollusca which have undergone individual evolution in the isolated valleys of that island.

Edward Brückner, Professor of Geography in Halle University, has been called to the Chair of Physical Geography in Vienna, vacated by Prof. Penck. Together with Penck, he wrote "Die Alpen im Eiszeitalter" (1901-03). Both in physiography and hydrography he has shown himself to be a scientific investigator of original power.

Dr. Albert E. Jenks has been elected to an Assistant Professorship in the Department of Sociology at the University of Minnesota. He was recently chief of the Ethnological Survey of the Philippine Islands, and wrote the notable report on "The Bontoc Igorot," published by that Survey and reviewed in the *BULLETIN* (p. 575, 1905).

D. W. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Physiography at Harvard University.

Mr. Willis Moore, Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, has received the degree of Doctor of Science from St. Lawrence University.

The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, Queensland Branch, celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its foundation in the last week of June.

The Paris Société de Géographie has presented one of its gold medals to Major C. H. D. Ryder for his services as surveyor and explorer in connection

with the recent Tibet Mission and his expedition to the sources of the Brahmaputra.

The *Geographical Journal* for June reports the proceedings at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 9th of April, when the American Ambassador presented to Captain Robert F. Scott, R. N., the Cullum Geographical Medal awarded to him by the American Geographical Society for the voyage of the *Discovery* and his sledge journey to Lat. $82^{\circ} 17' S.$, 1901-1904.

DR. JOSEPH KÖRÖSI DE SZÁNTÓ, founder and for forty years director of the Statistical Bureau of Budapest, died in that City on the 23rd of June after a long illness, at the age of 62 years.

Dr Körösi was also director of the Library of Budapest and a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His name was known and respected in many lands.

U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.—DECISIONS June 6, 1906:

ALEXAUKEN: creek, tributary to Delaware river at Lambertville, and railroad station, Hunterdon County, N. J. (Not Alexsocken.)

AMARGOSA: range, Inyo County, Cal.

ARENA: creek, flowing into San Luis Lakes, Costilla County, Cal. (Not Meadow nor Rito Arena.)

BEAR: creek, Jefferson County, Colo. (Not Turkey.)

BEAR: creek, Montezuma County, Colo. (Not South Fork Dolores nor Bear river.)

BECKWITH: pass, through Sierra Nevada near Chilcoot, Plumas County, Cal. (Not Beckwourth.)

BELTED: peak, most northerly high summit of Belted Range, Nye County, Nev.

BIRCHRUNVILLE: village, in West Vincent Township, Chester County, Pa. (Not Birch Run Ville nor Birch Runville.)

BLACKHEAD: peak, in San Juan Mountains, Archuleta County, Colo. (Not Corona.)

BRIER: spring, in Grapevine Mountains, Nye County, Nev. (Not Wild Rose.)

BRISTOW: town, Prince William County, Va. (Not Bristoe.)*

CLARK FORK: river, in Montana, Idaho, and Washington. (Not Silver Bow, Silverbow, Deer Lodge, Deerlodge, Hell Gate, Hellgate, Missoula, Bitter Root, Bitterroot, nor Clarks river.)

COCHETOPIA: creek, hills, pass, town, precinct, and forest reserve, in southwestern Colorado. (Not Cochetopah.)

COTTONWOOD: creek, a left-hand branch of San Luis Creek, Saguache County, Colo. (Not Wildcherry.)

CRATER: flat, between Joshua and Bear Mountains, Nye County, Nev.

CRESTONE: creek, Saguache County, Colo. (Not Crestones.)

CRYSTAL: creek, flowing into the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Gunnison County, Colo. (Not Rio Contrario.)

CURECANTI: creek, a right-hand branch of Gunnison river, Gunnison County, Colo. (Not Vincennes.)

DOLORES: mountain, in Dolores County, Colo. (Not Dunns Peak.)

EAST: river, a right-hand branch of Gunnison river, in Gunnison County, Colo. (Not Slate.)

* Reversal of former decision.

- EMIGRANT: wash, southwest of Mesquito Flat, Inyo County, Cal.
- FARALLON: islands, off the coast of California. (Not Farallones de los Fra-yes, Farallone, nor Farallones.)*
- FUNERAL: mountains, part of the Amargosa Range, south of Boundary Canyon, Inyo County, Cal.
- GATO: creek, Conejos County, Colo. (Not Gata nor Los Gatos.)
- GOLD: flat, west of Quartzite Mountain, Nye County, Nev.
- GRAPEVINE: mountains, part of the Amargosa Range, north of Boundary Canyon, Inyo County, Cal.
- GRAPEVINE CANYON: pass, through Amargosa Range, Esmeralda and Nye counties, Nev. (Not Bethune Pass.)
- HAYWARDS: town and railroad station, Alameda County, Cal. (Not Haywards Station, Hayward's, Hayward, nor Haywood.)
- HIGBEE: canyon, Otero County, Colo. (Not Reilly's.)
- HORSEFLY: creek, a right-hand branch of San Miguel river, Montrose County, Colo. (Not Muache.)
- HUERTO: creek, a right-hand branch of Rio Piedra, Hinsdale County, Colo. (Not Middle Fork Piedra.)
- JARRE: creek, a left-hand branch of Plum Creek, tributary to South Platte river, Douglas County, Colo. (Not Garber nor Jug.)
- KEYSTONE: bay, west of Keweenaw point, on the south side of Keweenaw Peninsula, Keweenaw County, Mich. (Not Union.)
- KEYSTONE: point, west of Keweenaw point, on the south side of Keweenaw Peninsula, Keweenaw County, Mich.
- LA VETA: peak, Sangre de Cristo Range, Huerfano County, Colo. (Not Veta.)
- LONE CONE: peak, San Juan Mountains, Dolores and San Miguel counties, Colo. (Not West Point.)
- MARBLE: canyon, Panamint Range, Inyo County, Cal.
- MESQUITE: flat, in Death Valley, Inyo County, Cal. (Not Mesquite Valley nor Northwest Arm Death Valley.)
- MIDDLE: creek, a left-hand branch of Cucharas river, Huerfano County, Colo. (Not Locust.)
- MILBANK: city, Grant County, S. Dak. (Not Millbank.)
- MOOYIE: river, Kootenai County, Idaho. (Not Methow nor Moyea.)*
- MOUNT Oso: peak, San Juan Mountains, Hinsdale County, Colo. (Not Hunchback.)
- MOUNT WILSON: peak, San Juan Mountains, San Miguel County, Colo. (Not Glacier.)
- MOSCA: creek, Saguache County, Colo. (Not Sand.)
- OBSIDIAN: butte, on Pahute Mesa, Nye County, Nev.
- OLD BALDY: peak, Sangre de Cristo Range, Costilla County, Colo. (Not Baldy.)
- PAHUTE: mesa, Nye County, Nev.
- PILLAR: spring, at foot of Quartzite Mountain, Nye County, Nev.
- PINE: creek, a left-hand branch of South Cherry Creek, Douglas County, Colo. (Not Piney.)
- PINEY: creek, a right-hand branch of Cherry Creek, Arapahoe County, Colo. (Not Pine.)
- POQUONOCK: village, railroad station, lake, river, and plains, New London

* Reversal of former decision.

COUNTY, Conn. River, tributary to Bridgeport Harbor, Fairfield County, Conn. Village, in Hartford County, Conn. (Not Poquonock Bridge, Poquonoc, Poquonnock, Pequonnock, Pequonnoc, Pequannock, Poquanoc, nor Poquannoc.)

PUCKETA: creek, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties, Pa. (Not Big Pucketa, Big Pucketta, Puckety, Poketo, Paucatoes, nor Pocatoes.)*

QUEEN ANNES: county, Maryland. (Not Queen Anne nor Queen Anne's.)*

REDCLOUD: peak, Hinsdale County, Colo. (Not Red.)

RIO BLANCO: river, a left-hand branch of San Juan river, Archuleta County, Colo. (Not Rio Blanca nor White.)

RIO GRANDE PYRAMID: peak, San Juan Mountains, Hinsdale County, Colo. (Not Simpson.)

ROEDER: creek, a right-hand branch of Bear Creek, tributary to Turkey Creek, Clear Creek County, Colo. (Not South Fork Bear.)

ROSE: spring, in the southern part of Kawich Range, Nye County, Nev. (Not Wild Rose nor Wild Horse.)

ST. CATHERINES: island and sound, Liberty County, Ga. (Not St. Catherine's nor St. Catherine.)

ST. CHARLES: town, Pueblo County, Colo. (Not San Carlos.)

SAPINERO: creek, a right-hand branch of Gunnison river, Gunnison County, Colo. (Not Indiana.)

SARCILLO: canyon, Las Animas County, Colo. (Not Zarcillo nor Sarcilla.)

SARCOBATUS: flat, north of Amargosa Range, Nye County, Nev. (Not Mirage.)

SILENT: canyon, south of Gold Flat, Nye County, Nev.

SKELETON: hills, west of Specter Range, Nye County, Nev.

SKULL: mountain, north of Specter Range, Nye County, Nev.

SLATE: river, a right-hand branch of East river, tributary to Gunnison river, Gunnison County, Colo. (Not East.)

SOUTH RIVER: peak, San Juan Mountains, Mineral County, Colo. (Not Maccomb.)

SPECTER: range, Nye County, Nev.

SUCKER: creek, a tributary of Snake river, Malheur County, Oreg., and Owyhee County, Idaho. (Not Snake nor Succor.)

SURFACE: creek, a right-hand branch of Gunnison river, Delta County, Colo. (Not East Fork Winnemucca.)

TAYLOR: river, a right-hand branch of Gunnison river, Gunnison County, Colo. (Not Spring.)

THIRSTY: canyon, in Pahute Mesa, Nye County, Nev.

T'EN SHAN: mountains, Turkestan. (Not Thian Shan, Tian-Shan, Thian-Shan, nor T'ien Shan.)*

TIJERAS: village, Las Animas County, Colo. (Not Tijera nor Tijeres.)

TONGUE: creek, Delta County, Colo. (Not West Fork Winnemucca nor Forked Tongue.)

TROUT: lake, San Miguel County, Colo. (Not San Miguel.)

TURKEY: creek, a left-hand branch of Arkansas river, Pueblo County, Colo. (Not Big Turkey.)

WEST ELK: creek, a right-hand branch of Taylor river, Gunnison County, Colo. (Not Illinois.)

WHEELBARROW: peak, the highest summit of Belted Range, Nye County, Nev.

YUCCA: mountain, west of Forty-Mile Canyon, Nye County, Nev. (Not Joshua.)

* Reversal of former decision.

ALASKA.

- Barwell: island, in Resurrection Bay. (Not Cape.)
 Bowser: creek, flowing into Cook Inlet.
 Brown: creek, flowing into Cook Inlet.
 Bruin: bay, Cook Inlet. (Not Bear.)
 Caines Head: cape, Resurrection Bay.
 Cheval: island, in Resurrection Bay. (Not Horse.)
 Culross: island, in Prince William Sound. (Not Grant.)
 Douglas: mountain, near Cape Douglas.
 Dry: bay, Cook Inlet.
 East Glacier: creek, flowing into Cook Inlet.
 Gompertz: channel, between East Foreland, and North Foreland, Cook Inlet.
 Hive: island, in Resurrection Bay. (Not Guard nor Sugar Loaf.)
 Iliamna: bay, lake, town, and volcano.
 Iniskin: bay, in North shore Kamishak Bay, west shore Cook Inlet. (Not Innerskin, Inniskin, Inerskin, Initskin, Inischen, nor Enochkin.)
 Lowell: point, Resurrection Bay.
 Middle Glacier: creek, flowing into Cook Inlet.
 Oil: bay, Cook Inlet.
 Pilot: rock, in Resurrection Bay. (Not Light House.)
 Renard: island, in Resurrection Bay. (Not Lowell nor Fox.)
 Rugged: island, in Resurrection Bay. (Not Baker.)
 Salmo: rock, off Mouth of Kenai River.
 Seward: town, Resurrection Bay.
 Susitna: river (tributary from the north to Cook Inlet), mountain and village. (Not Sushitna nor Sushetna.)
 Thumb: cove, Resurrection Bay. (Not Dick-inson.)
 Tuxedni: harbor, Cook Inlet. (Region immediately south of Chisnik Island.) (Not Snug.)
 Ursus: cove, Cook Inlet. (Not Bear.)
 West Glacier: creek, flowing into Cook Inlet.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.—Sketch Map to Illustrate the Journey of Herbert Weld Blundell in the Abai Basin, 1905. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.7 statute miles to an inch. Geog. Jour., London, June, 1906.

The Abai is the upper part of the Blue Nile. The explorer travelled, particularly in the southern part of the basin, from near the point where the river turns west to the place where it leaves Abyssinia. The map is constructed from a prismatic compass traverse supplemented by plane-table sketches, the distances being obtained from the rate of travel.

AFRICA.—Jährliche Regenmengen auf dem Festlande von Afrika. Scale, 1:25,000,000, or 394.5 statute miles to an inch. By G. Fraunberger. *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 52, No. 4, 1906, Gotha.

Illustrates Dr. Fraunberger's paper on annual precipitation in Africa. This is one of the maps which, some day, will have historic interest as pioneer attempts to record various classes of phenomena relating to the continent. Dr. Fraunberger uses eleven colours to show the distribution of precipitation as recorded in the reports of the rain stations, many of which have been established in parts of Africa, while others are scattered over wide areas. Such stations now exist, for example, at Basoko, New Antwerp, Stanley Falls, Bolobo, Brazzaville, Leopoldville, Matadi, Boma, and Banana on the banks of the Congo. Insets give the same information on a larger scale for the Cameroons coast and the Usambara district in German East Africa.